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August 19th.

MR. CASSIN in the Chair.

Mr. Cassin presented a paper entitled, "Descriptions of New Species of African Birds in the Museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, collected by Mr. P. B. Duhaillu in Equatorial Africa. By John Cassin." Referred to a Committee consisting of Drs. Wilson, Morris and Rand.

Mr. Cassin also announced the reception of a collection of Mammals, Birds and Shells from Mr. P. B. Duhaillu, who had begun his labors in Western Africa.

August 26th.

Vice President BRIDGES in the Chair.

The Committees on Mr. Lea's paper, read July 8th; on Major Le Conte's paper, read July 15th; on Dr. Hallowell's papers, read August 5th; and on Mr. Cassin's paper, read August 19th, severally reported in favor of publication in the Proceedings.

Description of Fifteen new species of Exotic Melaniana.

By ISAAC LEA.

MELANIA VERREAUIANA. Testâ lævi, pyramidatâ, crassâ, tenebroso-castaneâ, spirâ valdè elevatâ; suturis linearibus; anfractibus planulatis; aperturâ subgrandi, ovatâ, intus paulisper brunneâ; columellâ albâ incurvaque.

Hab. Sandwich Islands. M. E. Verreau, Paris.

MELANIA FRATERNA. Testâ plicatâ, pyramidatâ, subcrassâ, tenebroso-brunneâ; spirâ elevatâ; suturis irregulariter impressis; anfractibus subplanulatis, transversim lineis impressis, regulariter cinctis, costellis verticallibus; aperturâ parvâ, subovatâ, intus albidâ; labro acuto; columellâ contortâ, supernè incrassatâ, infernè subemarginatâ.

Hab. ———.

MELANIA HAINESIANA. Testâ lævi, pyramidatâ, subtenui, corneâ; spirâ subelevatâ; suturis linearibus, impressis; anfractibus planulatis, in medio angulatis; aperturâ subgrandi, subrhomboideâ, ad basim angulatâ, intus cœruleo-albidâ; labro acuto, angulato; columellâ albidâ tortaue.

Hab. India. W. A. Haines, New York.

MELANIA HOUSEI. Testâ lævi, acuto-conoideâ, tenui, corneâ, flammis longitudinalibus ferrugineis ornatâ; spirâ subelevatâ; acuminatâ, suturis impressis, canaliculatisque; anfractibus planulatis, instar duodecim; aperturâ parvâ, ovatâ, intus albidâ; columellâ albâ tortaue.

Operculo tenebroso-fusco.

Hab. Korat, Takrong River, Siam. S. R. House, M. D.

MELANIA NINGPOENSIS. Testâ perplicatâ, striis transversis crebris decussatâ, conoideâ, tenui, pallidâ corneâ, subdiaphanâ; spirâ subelevatâ; suturis valdè impressis; anfractibus instar novem, subconvexis, infernè transversim costatis; aperturâ parvâ, subrotundatâ, intus albâ; columellâ albâ.

Operculo tenui, pallido-corneo.

Hab. Ningpo, China. S. R. House, M. D.

MELANIA MYERSIANA. Testâ plicatâ, conoideâ, tenui, disphanâ, rufo-corneâ; spirâ subelevatâ; suturis impressis; anfractibus instar octo, subconvexis, striis exilissimus impressis; aperturâ ovatâ, supernè angulatâ, ad basim unifasciatâ; labro acuto; columellâ albidâ.

Hab. Fegee Islands. S. R. House, M. D.

MELANIA BULLATA. Testâ striatâ, obtuso-conoideâ, valdè inflatâ, crassâ, nigrâ; spirâ curtâ, truncatâ; suturis paulisper impressis; anfractibus convexis, striis transversis subdistantibus, impressis; aperturâ grandi, subovatâ, supernè angulatâ et incrassatâ, intus albidâ; labro acuto; columellâ incurvâ tortaue.

Hab. Brazil. W. A. Haines.

MELANIA LYRÆFORMIS. Testâ plicatâ, conoideâ, subcrassâ, tenebroso-fuscâ; spirâ curtâ; suturis irregulariter impressis; anfractibus convexiusculis, supernè regulariter costatâ, infernè transversim striatâ; aperturâ parvâ, ellipticâ, intus albidâ; labro acuto; columellâ incurvâ tortaue.

Hab. Manilla. W. Newcomb, M. D.

MELANIA AFFINIS. Testâ crebri-striatâ, conoideâ, subtenui, tenebroso-fuscâ; spirâ subelevatâ; suturis impressis; unfractibus convexis, ad apicem plicatâ aperturâ parvâ, ellipticâ, intus albidâ; labro acuto; columellâ lævi et incurvâ.

Hab. Manilla. W. Newcomb, M. D.

MELANIA AUSTRALIS. Testâ crebri-plicatâ, attenuatâ, tenui, nigracanti; spirâ elevatâ; suturis impressis; anfractibus planulatis, supernè canaliculatis; aperturâ parvâ, ellipticâ, supernè obtuso-angulatâ, intus tenebrosâ; labro-acuto; columellâ albâ tortaue.

Hab. Manilla. W. Newcomb, M. D.

MELANIA NEWCOMBI. Testâ striatâ, acuto-conoideâ, tenui, corneâ; spirâ subelevatâ; suturis impressis canaliculatisque; anfractibus instar novem, subconvexis, striis exilissimus impressis; aperturâ parvâ, ellipticâ, intus albidâ; labro acuto; columellâ albidâ.

Operculo tenebroso-fusco.

Hab. Oahu, Sandwich Islands. W. Newcomb, M. D.

MELANIA MAUIENSIS. Testâ cancellatâ, infernè transvresè striatâ, conoideâ, acuminatâ, subcrassâ, corneâ; spirâ elevatâ; suturis irregulariter impressis; anfractibus denis, planulatis, ad apicem crebri plicatâ; aperturâ grandi, ovatâ, supernè angulatâ, intus cœruleâ albâ; labro expanso, acuto; columellâ tortâ.

Hab. Maui, Sandwich Islands. W. Newcomb, M. D.

MELANIA BONINENSIS. Testâ cancellatâ, conoideâ, tenui, tenebroso-corneâ; spirâ subelevatâ; suturis paulisper impressis; anfractibus planulatis, instar septenis; aperturâ parvâ, ovatâ, supernè angulatâ, intus albidâ; labro acuto; columellâ tortâ.

Hab. Bonin Islands. M. Burrough, M. D.

MELANIA RUBIDA. Testâ striatâ, conicâ, crassâ, ferrugineâ; spirâ subelevatâ, acuminatâ; suturis impressis; anfractibus undenis, planulatis, ultimo inflatis, ad apicem carinatis; aperturâ subgrandi, rotundâ, intus rubicundulâ; labro acuto; columellâ incrassatâ.

Hab. Mexico. Hon. J. R. Poinset.

PACHYCHILUS PARVUM. Testâ striatâ, obtuso-conoideâ, crassâ, ferrugineâ; spirâ curtâ; suturis impressis; anfractibus senis, convexis, striis transversis exilissimus impressis; aperturâ grandi, subrotundâ, intus albâ; labro expanso, valdè incrassato; columellâ incrassatâ.

Operculo diaphano, elliptico.

Hab. Siam. S. R. House, M. D.

Description of a new species of Hyla from Georgia.

By JOHN LE CONTE.

During the last spring, whilst I was residing in the lower country of Georgia, it was my good fortune to meet with three specimens of the animal described below. One of them was taken in the water of a pine barren pond, another was found in a cavity of a sand pit, and the third upon a tree in the forest.

This *Hyla* is remarkable for its size, approaching in this respect to those found in tropical regions. Two of them were of a greenish dusky; the second, who had concealed himself in a hole in the sand, was of a bright pea green, but in the space of half an hour changed to the color of the others, thus showing a complete possession of the faculty of changing color at will, so remarkable in many of the *Batrachia*.

There yet remain undiscovered and undescribed, in Georgia, three species of this genus, which have as yet eluded my search. The notes of these are remarkably distinct from those of others; I may hereafter be fortunate enough to obtain them.

HYLA GRATIOSA.

Coarsely granulate both above and beneath. Color above varying at the will of the animal from bright green to cinereous and to greenish dusky, with roundish spots or irregular blotches of darker, or speckled with variously shaped dots of the same, all of them with some few small yellow irregularly disposed spots on the back and sides. Beneath whitish, more or less inclining to yellow or orange. Upper lip white, or white varied with green or dusky; lower lip sometimes whitish, at others of the color of the back; in some a white line extends from the upper lip along the side to the insertion of the hind leg, in others the sides are variegated with rounded spots of darker, and no line visible. Irids black varied with golden; tympanum copper-colored, a considerable depression between the nostrils and the eyes. Chin varied with dusky or green, with a slight fold at the bottom; transverse space between the arms smooth, without any granulations. Arms and legs barred, with darker, yellowish or reddish on the under side, the former smooth beneath, the latter granulate on the posterior half; the under side of the posterior half of the thighs is smooth. Disks of the toes very large.

Length of head and body 2·5 inches; humerus ·6; antibrachium ·6; hand ·75; femur 1·2; tibia 1·15; foot 1·6.

Notes on the Reptiles in the collection of the Museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences.

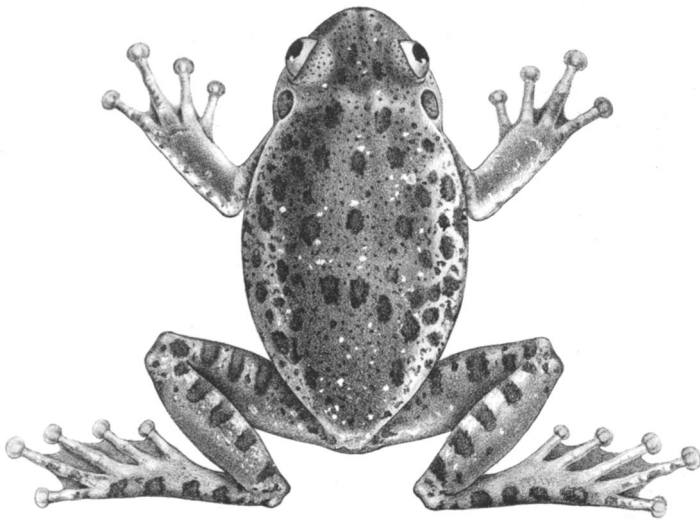
By EDWARD HALLOWELL, M. D.

It is not surprising that, among the reptiles of the Academy, which it has required more than forty years to bring to its present although incomplete condition, and which is now for the first time in process of classification and arrangement, there should be many new species that do not appear to exist even in the large European collections. It is possible, however, that some of these may be mere varieties, or they may be already known; but after careful inquiry, I have not been able to make them out as such, and the interests of science, it appears to me, will be best subserved by their publication, even should the account of them hereafter be found to contain a few errors.

Fam. CAMELEONIDÆ.

LÉZARDS CAMÉLÉONIENS OU SAURIANS CHÉLOPODEL, Dum. et Bib.

Among the *Cameleonidæ* in the collection of the Academy, we find two which differ from any of those described in the work of Duméril and Bibron, and in the Memoir of Prof. Aug. Duméril, in the *Archiv. du Muséum*, tome vi., p. 210. Neither are they found in the Catalogue of the Lacertians of the British Museum.



HYLA GRATIOSA, Le Conte

by Mr. Gray. They may be new species, or only varieties of those already determined. Future and more extended observation will settle this point.

CHAMÆLEO GRANULOSUS, nob.

This Chameleon is much larger than any of the specimens we have of *dilepis* or of *gracilis* from W. Africa, resembling somewhat in size the *Ch. pardalis* of Madagascar, but it is not so stout.

Char. Outline of head above oval, somewhat narrower in front than posteriorly; lateral crests not meeting in front; central keel very low, hardly perceptible; spaces on each side, between it and the lateral crest, depressed, slightly rounded, occupied with polygonal tubercles of unequal size; supraciliary ridge high, subcircular; back and upper part of tail denticulated, the denticulations larger near the neck, having there the form of a crest; a crest upon chin, throat and abdomen, none under the tail. Scales upon sides unequal, tubercular; four or five rows of flat quadrangular scales between the dorsal denticulations and the lateral tubercles.

Description. The outline of the head above resembles that of *Chamæleo senegalensis*, but is less narrow in front; the supraciliary crest is also much more elevated; it differs from *gracilis* in having a trace only of the bifurcations of the central keel, and in being covered with tubercles and smooth polygonal scales; the scales, both upon the head and sides of the body, are larger and more tubercular than in *Senegalensis*, the general shape of the head is different, and the present species is considerably larger. It may, however, be only a variety of *Senegalensis*, or perhaps the male. Color greyish, with a tinge of blue upon the abdomen.

Dimensions. Length of head 1 inch 7 lines; breadth above, between the supraciliary crests, 7 lines; length of neck and body to vent 4 inches; of tail 5 inches; total length 10 inches 7 lines.

Habitat. West Africa. One specimen presented by Mr. Cassin.

CHAMÆLEO BURCHELLI.

Char. Rather larger than *C. dilepis*. Outline of head above resembling somewhat that of *Chamæleo pardalis*, but less narrow, prolonged, with lateral crests much more depressed and the interspace more shallow; central keel very low, interspace between it and lateral crests occupied with flattened polygonal scales of unequal size; supraciliary ridge low, the lateral crests not in contact anteriorly; scales upon the sides of the head rather large, flattened, with a slight elevation in the centre, polygonal; back denticulated, more slightly posteriorly; a few spines upon neck; throat and abdomen denticulated; scales of body unequal, tubercular, general shape subrhomboidal, interspersed with very small granules.

Color. In specimen examined greenish, with a lateral yellow stripe.

Dimensions. Length of head 1 inch 5 lines; breadth between supraciliary ridges 6 lines; length of neck and body to vent 3 inches 7 lines; length of tail 4 inches 9 lines; total length 9 inches 9 lines.

Habitat. Fernando Po. One specimen presented by Dr. Burt, U. S. N.

GECKOTIDÆ.

LÉZARDS GECKOTIENS, ou SAURIENS ASCALABOTES, D. & B.

The family Geckotidæ are divided by Dumeril and Bibron into seven genera—1, *Platydactylus*; 2, *Hemidactylus*; 3, *Ptyodactylus*; 4, *Phyllodactylus*; 5, *Sphæriodactylus*; 6, *Gymnodactylus*; 7, *Stenodactylus*. The Geckotians described in this paper belong to the genera *Hemidactylus* and *Gymnodactylus*, the former thus characterized:

HEMIDACTYLUS, Cuvier, Gray, Wagler, Weigmann.

Char. Base of the four or five fingers of each extremity enlarged into a disk,

from the middle of which project the two last phalanges, which are slender. Inferior surface of this disk covered with imbricate feuillets, for the most part, arranged *en chevron*. A longitudinal band of large plates under the tail. (Duméril et Bibron.)

The Hemidactyles are divided by Duméril and Bibron into two sections. 1, the Dactyloperes, with thumbs, as it were, truncated, of which there are two groups—A, with entire subdigital laminae, and B, with divided (echanchrées) subdigital laminae; and 2d, the Dactyloteles, or with five complete fingers narrowed at the point. These are also divided into two groups—A, the D. fissipedes, and B. the D. palmipedes, the latter only having palmated fingers, and comprising but two species, viz.: *H. marginatus* and *H. sebæ*; the former, or the fissipeds, thirteen, inhabiting Malabar, (triædrus.) Phillipines, Isle Maurice, Bombay, (maculatus,) border of the Mediterranean, Toulon, Rome, Sicily, Greece, Senegal. Trebizonde, Chili, Vera Cruz, Buenos Ayres, (vermiculatus,) W. Indies, Cayenne, Brazil, Carthagen, Martinique, (mabouia,) Ceylon, (Leschenaultii,) Bengal, Bombay, (Coctæi,) S. Africa, Indian Archipelago, Madagascar, Isle of France, Ceylon, Amboina, Java, Timor, Marianne Islands, (frenatus,) Otaheite, (Garnotii,) and Peru (Peruvianus.)

Sect. Dactyloteles fissipedes, D. & B. (Five nails, fingers and toes free.)

HEMIDACTYLUS FORMOSUS, nob.

Char. Nine inferior labial plates, the two first the largest; mental plate broad, triangular, immediately behind it two quadrangular plates, much smaller than the mental; ten superior labials; 17 femoral pores on each thigh in the males; a broad dark colored blotch bordered with white, upon the back, extending in the form of a crescent to the posterior margin of the orbit; three broad quadrangular brownish blotches, margined with white, upon the back; tail banded with brown; 9 or 10 rows of circular tubercles on each side of the median line of the body.

Description. The head of this remarkable species is large, swollen at the temples, presenting a marked depression along its middle. The nostrils are situated immediately behind the rostral plate, a little above the first labial, and are somewhat triangular in shape; between them, and in contact, are two small narrow plates, behind the rostral, with a smaller one intermediate; the head is covered with small granulations superiorly, the front with tubercles; of the ten superior labial plates, the first is the largest; the inferior margin of the eyelid passes beneath the globe of the eye, the superior above it, and is covered with small granulations and rhomboidal scales, its external border denticulated; body and extremities robust, the former covered with granulations, with nine or ten longitudinal rows on each side of the median line of circular tubercles; elbows and posterior surface of forearms covered with granulations; arms anteriorly and beneath with scales; the fingers and toes are each provided with a nail, free; eight subdigital laminae beneath the fourth finger; no lateral membranes to the body or tail. Chin and throat covered with granulations; abdomen and under part of extremities with quadrangular scales; 17 to 19 pores along the under part of each thigh, in the males, none in front of the anus; tail long and tapering, much longer than body, ($1\frac{1}{2}$ inches,) presenting beneath a well-defined central row of hexagonal scales, much broader than long, bordered on each side with smaller scales irregularly disposed.

Coloration. Ground color above dusky white, with a tinge of reddish brown, the brownish red tints predominating; a large dark brown blotch upon the neck bordered thinly with white, with crescentic prolongations reaching to the posterior margin of the eye; three broad transverse brown blotches (3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines) upon the back, bordered with white, and separated from each other by interspaces of about the same length as the blotches; tail banded with brown above and upon the sides.

Dimensions. Length of head 7 lines; greatest breadth 7; length of neck and body to arms $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; length of tail 3 inches 4 lines; total length 6 inches $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Habitat. Liberia, west coast of Africa. Three specimens presented by Dr. Savage.

The young is of a very light straw color above, with three transverse bands about two lines in breadth, of a beautiful yellow color; blotch upon neck similar in form to that of adult, but of a beautiful light yellow color; under parts straw color; no minute black points upon the scales.

Dimensions of a young specimen. Length of head 6 lines; greatest breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$; length of neck and body to tail 1 inch 3 lines; (tail mutilated.)

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The Gymnodactyles are separated by Duméril and Bibron into two divisions, viz., the Gymnodactyles homonotes, in which the scales of the back are equal, and into Gymnodactyles heteronotes, in which the upper parts of the body are sprinkled with tubercles more or less developed. The species now described belongs to the latter division.

Gen. GYMNODACTYLUS.

Char. Five nails not retractile to all the feet; toes not dilated transversely, nor denticulated upon their edges; the fifth of the posterior toes versatile, or capable of being removed from the others at a right angle. (Duméril et Bibron, tome 3, p. 408.)

GYMNODACTYLUS TENUIS, nob.

Char. Head rather long, front depressed; nine inferior labial plates, the four first broader than the others; two plates behind the mental, followed by three others in contact with the labials, not so large; ten superior labials; rostral broader than long; two quadrangular oblique plates posterior to it, with a smaller one between them; nostrils circular, their inferior border in contact with the first labial, the anterior margin formed by the quadrangular plates above described, the posterior by a small semi-circular scale, the superior by a small irregularly shaped plate; head covered with smooth granulations, somewhat larger upon the sides; the eyebrow presenting numerous quadrangular scales, forms a complete circle around the eye; auricular openings oval, without denticulations; extremities quite slender; fingers and toes slender, each provided with a small recurved nail, with the exception of the thumb; scales beneath the fingers and toes single; body slender; tail longer than body, tapering to a point, with a row of broad scales beneath.

Coloration. Brownish above, upon the body, lighter beneath; tail yellowish, banded with brown.

Measurements. Length of head 7 lines; greatest breadth 4; length of body 1 inch, (Fr. ;) of tail 1 inch $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Habitat. Manilla. One specimen presented by Dr. Burroughs.

Fam. VARANIDÆ.

LEZARDS VARANIENS OR SAURIENS PLATYNOTES, D. & B.

We do not find among the Varanians in the collection of the Academy any which appear to be new, with the exception of the specimen now described, presented several years ago by Dr. Kane. The Museum at present contains the following species, viz., *V. niloticus*, (10 specimens,) *V. Bengalensis*, (3 sp.,) *V. bivittatus*, (4 sp.,) *V. Piquotii*, (2 sp.,) *V. arenarius*, (1 sp.,) *V. ocellatus*; (1 sp.,) the two last from the Garden of Plants in exchange. The specimen presented by Dr. Kane is the largest, by far, in the collection, and of greater dimensions than those of any of the Varanians, with the exception of the gigantic lace lizard of N. Holland, (*Hydrosaurus giganteus*, Gray,) described by Mr. Gray in the "Zoology" of the Erebus and Terror, part vi., Feb., 1845, $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length.

VARANUS OLIVACEUS, nob.

Char. The head is large, pyramidal, broad posteriorly, slender and somewhat obtuse in front; the scales above the orbits are flattened, polygonal, several rows of unequal size, much larger than the rest, and three intermediate between the orbits and in front, still larger; the largest, however, are situated at the extremity of the snout above, and are placed in two transverse rows; the scales upon the back part of the head are more uniform in size; those upon the temples small; the nostrils are two oblique openings placed about midway between the extremity of the snout and the anterior canthus of the eye, their inferior extremity in a line with the latter; scales upon neck and body small, oval, surrounded with two rows of small granules, those upon the back more distinctly carinated, especially in its posterior part towards the tail, where the carinations are strongly developed; the scales upon the extremities are considerably larger than those upon the body, and likewise carinated, the posterior much more distinctly than the anterior; scales upon chin and throat smaller than the others, those upon under surface of extremities smooth; those upon abdomen slender, quadrangular, two lines in length, and about half a line in breadth, in transverse rows; tail circular, much longer than head, neck and body, surrounded with transverse rows of carinated elongate scales, with a slightly developed crest tapering gradually toward the end, where it is somewhat compressed; extremities well developed; fingers and toes provided with strong and powerful claws, third and fourth fingers of nearly equal length; transverse rows of large quadrangular scales beneath the fingers and toes, 16 rows beneath the second finger, 24 beneath the fourth.

Coloration. Ground color olive above, lighter below, with obscure dark colored spots and markings.

Dimensions. Length of head 5 inches, (Fr.;) greatest breadth 3 inches; length of neck and body 1 foot $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches; length of tail 3 feet; of arm 3 inches, of forearm 3 inches 4 lines; of thigh $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; of legs $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; of longest finger, including nail, 3 inches 1 line. Total length 5 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; circumference 1 foot $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Habitat. Manilla. One specimen presented by Dr. Kane, U. S. N.

Gen. Remarks. The species above described approaches nearest the *Hydrosaurus giganteus* of Mr. Gray, but is destitute of the transverse rows of ocellated spots upon the back, and the spots upon the extremities and tail. In Mr. Gray's species the shields over the orbits are very small and granular, but in the one just described there exist above the orbit several rows of polygonal scales, some of them a line in diameter, succeeded by several larger rows, and between these, four or five rows of broad hexagonal plates.

The Varanidæ, divided into two sections by Duméril and Bibron, the terrestrial and aquatic, the former with a round tail and slightly developed crest, comprise two genera only, viz., *Varanus* and *Heloderma*, the former containing twelve, the latter but one species (*horridum*.)

None of this family exist in Europe, and but one is found in America, viz., *Heloderma horridum*, which inhabits Mexico. Of the others, four inhabit Asia, three Africa, and four Oceanica; of the latter, two New Holland, (*Bellii* and *varius*), one the Japan Islands, (*chlorostigma*), one Timor, (*Timoriensis*.) In Asia there are four species, viz., *Bengalensis*, *nebulosus*, *Diardii* and *bi-vittatus*. Three inhabit Africa, viz., *arenarius*, (*Egypt*), *niloticus*, (*Nile*, rivers of Cape of Good Hope, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Gaboon country,) and *ocellatus*, (*Abysinia* and *Senegal*.) With the exception of *bi-vittatus* and *olivaceus*, all these have small scales or granulations over the orbits.

Fam. IGUANIDÆ.

SAURIENS EUNOTES, Duméril et Bibron.

Gen. HOLOTROPIS.

Char. "Head in the form of a quadrangular pyramid; cephalic plates of moderate size, angular, almost equal; a very small occipital; supra-ocular scutella

dilated transversely; the other plates oblong; neck smooth below, folded irregularly upon the sides; an oblique fold of the skin before each shoulder; anterior edge of the ear denticulated; trunk subtriadral, covered with imbricated scales of medium size, provided with carinae, terminating in an acute point, and forming oblique lines converging towards the middle region of the back. A denticulated crest extending from the nucha to the extremity of the tail; the latter long, compressed; exterior edge of the two or three posterior fingers denticulated; no pores either in front of the anus or upon thighs." (D. et B.) Of this genus two species are described by Duméril and Bibron, viz., *Herminieri* and *Microlophus*; the first with a well developed crest and carinated ventral scales, the second with a very small crest and smooth ventral scales. In the first species the tail is strongly compressed, in the second very slightly. The species described in this paper was deposited in the Museum some time ago by Dr. Morris, and differs considerably from the last of the before-mentioned species, although resembling it in several important particulars, viz., the low crest and smooth ventral scales.

HOLOTROPIS VITTATUS, nob.

Char. Crest low, as in *Microlophus*, much more developed upon the tail; ventral scales smooth; nasal plate quite different in shape from that represented in the figure of *Microlophus* in de la Sagra, tab. vii., fig. A., (Reptiles,) being almost as broad as long; the nostril is situated immediately at its posterior edge, and not at some distance from it, as represented in the figure above mentioned; the plates upon the head are all *very strongly* carinated; the carinae upon the dorsal scales are not situated in the middle, but a little to one side; the five middle rows of abdominal scales larger than the others.

Coloration. Probably altered by alcohol; crest greenish; ground color dark green, with reflections of bronze: a large black blotch upon each temple; a whitish colored vitta immediately beneath, extending upon the neck; another beginning above and in advance of the shoulder, extending along the sides of the body as far as the thighs; two transverse parallel bands of black across the chin; the interspaces and under parts of jaw whitish; throat greenish; abdomen, under parts of extremities and tail of a much lighter color than upon the back.

Dimensions. Length of head 1 inch, greatest breadth 9 lines; length of neck and body 2 inches 9 lines; of tail 4 inches 4 lines; total length 8 inches 1 line.

Habitat. Cuba. One specimen in Mus. Acad., deposited by Dr. Morris.

Ord. OPHIDIA.

Gen. TROPIDONOTUS, Kuhl.

Char. "Jaws long, teeth of the upper forming a continuous longitudinal series, although the last or posterior are generally stronger and longer by nearly one-half, and never channelled; scales of the back, and more often those of the sides, presenting a salient line or sort of carina; tail of moderate length."—Duméril and Bibron, T. vii., p. 549.

The *Tropidonotes* belong, in the arrangement of Duméril and Bibron, to the second section or sub-order of Ophidians, viz., the Aglyphodont or Azimiophid serpents, which are characterized as having recurved, conical, rounded, full and smooth teeth, without canulation at their points, and implanted in both jaws.—T. ii. p. 19. Twenty species are described by them, existing in Europe as far north as Norway, N. Africa, Greece, N. America, Seychelles, Java, borders of the Caspian Sea, E. Indies, Japan, Manilla, N. Guinea and Australia. The greater number appear to inhabit N. America. It is very remarkable that, although so numerous in the U. States, they should not be found in the Southern portion of the American continent.

TROPIDONOTUS ANNULARIS, nob.

Char. Nostrils between two plates; internasals long and narrow; a frenal; one antocular, three postocular plates; eight superior labials, the eye resting on

the fourth; præanal scute bifid; scales very distinctly carinated, except the three inferior rows, which are smooth; color above ash; beneath yellow, with transverse dark colored blotches, arranged for the most part alternately, extending upon the sides; these blotches extend about half way across the abdomen; the broadest occupy two scales, the most narrow usually but one, and occasionally unite in the middle; 19 rows of scales; 159 abdom. scuta; 33 bifid sub-caudal.

Dimensions.—Total length 2 ft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, (Fr.); length of tail 3 in. 8 lines.

Habitat.—Ningpo, China. One specimen, in excellent preservation, in Mus. Acad., presented by Dr. McCartee.

Gen. CORONELLA.

The genus *Coronella*, established by Laurenti in 1768, is placed by Duméril and Bibron with the *Tropidonotes* in the family of *Syncrateriens*, having "all the teeth smooth, distributed in the same line, but with the last longer, without a free interspace in front of them." T. vii. p. 525. The genus is thus characterized:

"Serpents with superior maxillary teeth longer and upon the same line with the others, without interval; trunk elongated; tail moderate; scales smooth; snout rounded and a little elongated." Dum. et Bib., tom. vii. p. 607.

Seven species only are described by them, which inhabit Central and Southern Europe, Cape of Good Hope, (cana,) U. States, (getulus, Sayi, doliata, Californica.) To these may be added one formerly described by me from W. Africa, (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci.,) *C. triangularis*, and the present species from China. Others will no doubt be determined hereafter.

CORONELLA STRIATA, nob.

Char. Head short and thick, rostral plate large and slightly prominent, more extended transversely; internasals two in number, somewhat quadrangular, smaller than prefrontals; prefrontals large and quadrangular, frontal broad and short; occipitals large; nostrils between two plates, a long quadrangular plate reaching from the posterior nasal to the eye, with a small quadrangular plate above it, between the eye and the prefrontal; two posterior orbitals; eight superior labials, the four first narrow, the remainder broad, with the inferior margin of the orbit formed by the fourth and fifth; scales smooth and quadrangular, 17 rows; body long and robust; head thicker than neck; tail of moderate length, pointed.

Coloration. Head brown above, the margins of the plates edged with white; jaws and throat white; a brown blotch behind the eye extending to near the commissure of the mouth; a broader one upon the occiput bordered posteriorly with white; behind the white stripe on either side, which commences near the posterior extremity of the occipital plate, a large brown blotch; upon the back a row of 47 quadrate brown blotches, the interspaces white; sides spotted with brown; abdomen straw color, immaculate; thirteen blotches upon the tail extending upon the sides, with intervening white bands as upon the body; under part of tail brown spotted.

Abdom. scuta 193; præanal single; subcaudal 70.

Dimensions. Length of head 1 inch 6 lines, greatest breadth 1 inch, (Fr.); length of body 2 feet $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; greatest circumference 3 inches 3 lines; length of tail 8 inches. Total length 3 feet ten lines; greatest circumference 3 inches 3 lines.

Habitat. Ningpo, China. Two specimens in Mus. Acad., presented by Dr. McCartee, one fully grown, another younger, and the head and neck of a third. In one of these specimens there is a distinct anterior orbital plate, with a long quadrangular loreal between it and the posterior nasal.

CROTALIDÆ.

We have also two specimens of *Trigonocephali* from Ningpo, China, presented by Dr. McCartee, which correspond with the description of Duméril and Bibron,

and Siebold and Schlegel's excellent drawing of *Trigonocephalus Blomhoffii*, and are no doubt the same. 141 abdom. sc. ; 39 subcaudal ; 21 rows of scales, (25, according to Schlegel.) Total length of one specimen 1 foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, (Fr. ;) length of tail 1 inch 7 lines ; length of another specimen 1 foot 7 inches ; of tail 2 inches 4 lines. The tail, therefore, appears to be somewhat shorter than is indicated by the description of Professors Duméril and Schlegel, who make it one-sixth of the whole length of the animal. They state that the *Trigonocephalus Blomhoffii* is the only venomous serpent found in Japan.

RANIDÆ.

Among the reptiles recently sent to the Academy by M. Duchailu, are four fine specimens of *Chamæleo dilepis*, and a large serpent formerly described by me in the Proceedings of the Acad. N. S., Vol. vi. p. 205, (*Dendrophis flavigularis*.) The only reptiles in the collection of M. Duchailu that are not new, are four frogs, all belonging to the same species. Two of this family are already known to the collection, viz., *Rana Bibronii*, nob. (abundant,) and *Hyla punctata*, of which we have but one specimen.

RANA ALBOLABRIS, nob.

Char. Head triangular, depressed above ; snout slightly rounded ; eyes prominent ; nostrils latero-superior, two lines apart ; openings for the internal nares small and subcircular ; between them two converging lines of vomerine teeth ; eustachian foramina larger than the openings of the internal nares ; tongue obcordate, attached in front, free at the sides, notched posteriorly ; back more or less granulated ; a raised and well marked lateral fold on each side, extending from the posterior margin of the eye to the extremity of the coccyx ; tympanum circular, of moderate size, fingers free ; subarticular tubercles distinct ; base of toe much swollen ; toe and first finger of equal length, third about a line longer than the fourth ; anterior extremities moderately robust ; posterior also webbed, extending to the distal extremity of the antepenultimate phalanx in all the toes except the fourth, in which it extends to the proximal extremity of the same phalanx ; subarticular tubercles of toes less developed than those of fingers.

Coloration. Dark brown above, with obscure transverse bars of a deeper color upon posterior extremities ; anterior extremities blotched with darker brown ; a white stripe extending from the extremity of the snout, beneath the eye, and tympanum as far as the anterior extremity ; a small white spot above the shoulder, which appears to be constant, and in several of the specimens a row of smaller white spots along the sides irregularly disposed. In two of the specimens the back presents a marked tinge of olive ; the brown upon the side of the head is somewhat deeper than upon the back, resembling in this respect the *Rana sylvatica*, Le Conte, of which indeed it may be considered the representative in West Africa. Under parts whitish, more or less mingled with brown ; in some specimens the brown very greatly predominates ; under surface of thighs more or less spotted with brown.

Dimensions. Length of head 9 lines, greatest breadth 8 lines ; length of head, neck and body 1 inch 10 lines to 2 inches 1 line ; length of posterior extremities 3 inches 2 lines ; of anterior 1 inch 3 lines ; length of longest toe 9 lines ; of longest finger $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat. W. Africa. Four specimens presented by M. Duchailu.

On several new species of Reptiles in the Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences.

By EDW. HALLOWELL, M. D.

More detailed descriptions, with drawings of several of the species, will be published in the forthcoming volume of the Transactions of the Philosophical Society.

SCINCIDÆ.

Gen. PLESTIODON.

PLESTIODON SINENSE ? Duméril and Bibron.

Char.—Head cuneiform, slightly swollen at the temples; nostrils lateral, opening in a single plate; two superno-nasals, broad and contiguous; an internasal, quadrangular, posterior angle acute, enclosed by the fronto-nasals; (in one specimen the fronto-nasal and internasals are all fused into one plate;) a frontal-hexagonal, broader in front; two fronto-parietals; one inter-parietal; two parietals; no occipital; a freno-nasal; a large and broad frenal; two freno-orbital plates; seven superior labials; nostrils pyriform, broader end above, three or four scales upon its anterior border; third and fourth fingers of equal length; body robust; scales hexagonal, 24 rows; tail long and tapering, robust and cyclo-tetragonal at base; posterior extremities much shorter than anterior; second toe much the longest, with 14 distinct transverse scales; palms of anterior and lobes of posterior extremities tuberculated; six præanal scales, the two middle ones quite large; pterygoid teeth; tongue slightly notched in front, broad and deeply notched posteriorly, squamiform posteriorly.

Color. Olive above, with four dark colored and more or less interrupted bands upon the back and tail, the black spots forming these bands, which are not very distinct, occupying the posterior half of each scale; in some specimens they are much larger than in others; posterior part of scales upon sides marked with black.

Dimensions. Length of head 10 lines, greatest breadth $6\frac{1}{2}$; length of neck, body and vent 3 inch, (Fr.) of tail 4 inches 6 lines. Total length 8 inches 3 lines. Circumference of body 2 inches 2 lines; of tail at base 1 inch 7 lines. Another specimen measured 9 inches in length, and the circumference of the apparently older one was 2 inches 8 lines.

Habitat. Ningpo, China. Five specimens presented by B. H. McCartee, M.D. Nothing is known of its habits.

Gen. Remarks. This animal is very probably the *Plestiodon sinense* of Duméril and Bibron, *Tiliqua rubriventris*, Gray, (Hardwicke's Illustrations of Indian Zoology,) the descriptions of the scales corresponding, viz., olive bordered with yellow, but they make no mention of the four dotted lines down the back, which, however, are shown in Gray's figure, and they give one more row of scales, viz., 25. We have one specimen from the same locality with three white lines down the back bordered with black, probably the young of the above, and which is perhaps identical with *Plestiodon pulchrum*, Duméril and Bibron or *Tiliqua trivittata*, Gray.

Gen. EUPREPIS.

EUPREPIS SURINAMENSIS, nob.

Char. Nostrils in a single plate, near its posterior border; two superno-nasals contiguous; a large and broad internasal, its lateral and inferior margin in contact with the first frenal; two fronto-nasals not contiguous; a frontal more extended in the longitudinal direction, broader in front; two fronto-parietals; a short inter-parietal; two parietals; no occipital; a small naso-frenal; two frenals and two freno-orbital plates; seven superior labials; four supraciliary plates; a transparent disk to the inferior eyelid; 30 rows of scales, those upon back tricarinate; carinæ indistinct; of the præanal scales the two middle the largest.

Color. Olive above, with brown spots, arranged into two longitudinal rows; a brown band on each side from one and a half to two lines in breadth, commencing behind the eye and passing over the ear, losing itself upon the tail; extremities blotched with brown above; under parts silvery white without spots. Total length 7 inches 3 lines.

Habitat. Surinam. One specimen presented by Dr. Hering.

EUPREPIS MICROCEPHALUS, nob.

Syn. *Scincus ventralis*, Peale and Green.

Char. Nostrils in a single plate near its posterior border; two supero-nasals not contiguous; an internasal broader than long, its lateral inferior margin in contact with the first frenal; two fronto-nasals; a frontal very large, broader anteriorly; a small inter-parietal; two parietals, broad and rather short; six superior labials; head short and rather trapu; gape of mouth small; tongue slightly notched in front, papillous; auditory opening somewhat triangular in shape, with three small scales in front; 29 rows of scales, with from 7 to 8 carinæ, the middle ones wider apart than the others; tail longer than head, neck and body, cyclo-totragonal at base, tapering gradually to a point. Total length 4 inches 9 lines.

Habitat. Mexico. One specimen presented by Mr. W. H. Keating.

EUPREPIS DISSIMILIS, nob.

Char. Nostrils in a single plate, near its posterior border; two supero-nasals, slender, contiguous; an internasal, broader than long; two fronto-nasals; a frontal, much more narrow posteriorly; two fronto parietals, longer and more narrow than the fronto-nasals; a short inter-parietal, broader in front; two parietals; a small naso-frenal; two frenals and two freno-orbitars; seven superior labials; a transparent disk to the inferior eyelid; 33 rows of carinated scales, the seven lateral rows more or less *tri-carinate*, the intermediate ones *strongly bi-carinate*; tail long and tapering, cyclo-tetragonal at base.

Color. Light olive above, with three distinct lighter colored vittæ, commencing behind the occiput and extending down the back upon the tail; under parts white without spots. Total length 7 inches 11 lines.

Habitat. Bengal. Two specimens presented by Dr. Burrough.

EUPREPIS LONGICAUDATA, nob.

Char. Nostrils in a single plate, near its posterior border; two slender supero-nasals apparently contiguous; a large internasal extending laterally upon the sides of the head, where it joins the supero-nasal and the first frenal plate; two fronto-nasals, more or less quadrangular, passing likewise down upon the sides of the head, where they join the first and second frenal; a frontal much longer than broad, narrow behind; fronto-parietals pentangular; one inter-parietal, more narrow posteriorly, and two parietals, larger than the fronto-parietals; no occipital; a small naso-frenal; two frenals and two freno-orbitars; seven superior labials; a transparent disk to the inferior eyelid; 30 rows of scales; those upon back distinctly *tri-carinate*, those upon sides also *tri-carinate*, but the carinæ are very indistinct; four inferior rows upon sides, and those upon neck smooth; scales upon tail *tri-carinate*, smooth laterally and inferiorly; tail *very long*.

Color. Olive green above, with a tinge of green below, except upon posterior half of tail, which as well as the upper part is brown; a broad black lateral band on each side.

Total length 8 inches $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Habitat. Siam. One specimen in Museum of Academy, presented by Dr. Ruschenberger, U. S. N.

OPHIOPHTHALMIDÆ.

We have fourteen specimens of *Ablepharus Peronii*. The predominating color in most of these specimens is bronze, mingled with green, with two lateral rays bordered with black, as described by Duméril and Bibron. In some of the specimens, however, the predominating color is brownish above, with two central rows of black spots. Duméril and Bibron observe that this species has a very wide range, being found, according to them, in New Holland, Otaheite, Java, the Isle of France, Morea and Peru.

The entire number of species of Scinecoidians or Lepidosaurian Lizards is 100 ;

these we have about 40, comprising 132 individuals, with many duplicates of several of the species, twenty-one specimens, for instance, of *Gongylus ocellatus*. They include the following genera, viz., *Scincus*, *Sphenops*, *Gongylus*, *Plestiodon*, *Eumeces*, *Euprepis*, *Lygosoma*, *Tropidolopisma*, *Leiopisma*, *Cyclodus*, *Trachysaurus*, *Ablepharus*, *Seps*, *Anguis* and *Acontias*.

Fam. BOIDÆ.

Gen. NOTOPHIS, nob.

Char. Head small, triangular, depressed above; eyes of moderate size, lateral, supraciliary plates not projecting; anterior half of head covered with well defined plates, posterior with scales; two internasals; two anterior and two posterior frontals, the former passing down alongside of the head to meet the superior labials; nostrils in a single plate; eleven plates upon the top of the head, viz., two internasals, two anterior and two posterior frontals, a vertical and two occipitals, with several small plates between them; a loral, one anterior orbital and three posterior orbitals; a row of hexagonal scales larger than the others running along the median line of the back; præanal scute and subcaudal plates single; ventral scutes quite narrow.

NOTOPHIS BICARINATUS, nob.

Char. Color uniformly yellow, with a tinge of red upon the abdomen; nine superior labials, the sixth higher than the others; dorsal middle row bicarinate, the rest unicarinate; carinæ quite distinct; 27 rows of scales; 215 longitudinal rows upon body; 41 upon tail.

Dimensions. Total length 1 foot $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; of tail 2 inches 4 lines, (prehensile.)

Habitat. Cuba. One specimen presented by Gavin Watson, M. D.

Descriptions of new species of African Birds, in the Museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences, of Philadelphia, collected by Mr. P. B. Du Chaillu, in Equatorial Africa.

By JOHN CASSIN.

GENUS MELIGNOTHES, nobis.

Bill short, thick and conical. Wings rather long; second, third and fourth quills longest and nearly equal. Tail moderate. Allied to the genus *Indicator*, Vieillot.

The short billed *Indicators* form a distinct group, easily recognized by the bill, as above described. Heretofore there have been known *Indicator minor*, Stephens, (*I. minimus*, Temm.) and *Indicator xanthonotus*, Blyth, belonging to this group, but in neither of them is the bill so short and thick as in the two species that we are now about to describe.

1. MELIGNOTHES CONIROSTRIS, nobis.

About the size of *I. minor* and resembling it, but with the bill thicker; wings shorter; legs and toes longer. Bill short, thick, wide and rather suddenly compressed at the tip; nostrils large; third and fourth quills slightly longest. Legs stout; toes long; tail moderate, rounded.

Dimensions.—Total length (of skin) $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches, wings $3\frac{1}{2}$, tail $2\frac{1}{2}$, bill $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Colors.—Head above dark cinereous, every feather nearly black in the middle; back, rump, upper tail coverts and wing coverts with every feather brownish black in the middle and edged on both sides with golden yellow. Quills brownish black, edged externally with the yellow of the back; narrow on the primaries, wider on the secondaries. Feathers of the throat white at base, dark at their tips. Small space on the abdomen and flanks white, with longitudinal stripes of dark ashy brown. Other under parts and sides of the head and neck clear dark cinereous, under tail coverts slightly edged with white. Under wing coverts ashy. Tail, with the four central feathers brownish black, narrowly edged with

yellow, others yellowish white, tipped with dark brown. Bill and feet bluish black.

Hab.—Moonda river, Western Africa. Discovered by Mr. P. B. Du Chaillu.

Obs.—As stated above, this species is about the size of *I. minor*, and somewhat resembles it. In addition to the differences already pointed out, this bird has the bill entirely bluish black, not white at base of the under mandible as in *I. minor*, and as carefully represented in Temm. Pl. Col. 542. The colors are much more clear and different from that species. The bill in the present bird is remarkably short and thick.

This species may be that represented by Le Vaillant, Ois. d'Afrique, pl. 242, but is very different from that represented in Cimelia Physica, pl. 24, A. The latter is *I. Sparrmanni*, Stephens, but not the former. It is possible, too, that this may be the bird alluded to by authors on the Ornithology of Western Africa as *I. minor*, but it is distinct from that species of Southern Africa.

2. MELIGNOTHES EXILIS, nobis.

The smallest of all known birds of this group. Bill short, thick; wings moderate; second and third quills slightly longest; tail moderate; legs and toes rather strong.

Dimensions.—Total length (of skin) $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, wings $2\frac{1}{2}$, tail $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Entire upper plumage with every feather dark in the middle and edged on both sides with greenish yellow, darker on the head. Quills dark brown, edged externally with yellow. Entire under parts greenish cinereous, paler on the abdomen and nearly white on the ventral region. Tail with the four middle feathers brownish black, others yellowish white tipped with dark brown. Bill bluish black; base of under mandible yellowish white; feet bluish black.

Hab.—River Moonda, Western Africa. Discovered by Mr. P. B. Du Chaillu.

Obs.—This is the smallest *Indicator* yet discovered, and is a singular looking little bird. The bill is short and thick, almost resembling that of some species of *Euphonia*. This bird, in general appearance, bears some resemblance to the preceding, but is much smaller and easily distinguished. One specimen only is in the collection.

GENUS HETÆRODES, nobis.

Allied to typical *Indicator*. Bill moderate, curved, slender, rather wide at base, but rather abruptly compressed and tapering to the point; wings rather long; second and third quills longest and nearly equal; tail moderate, containing ten rather wide feathers; tarsi and toes weak, slender, the two anterior rather long. Size of only known species small.

3. HETÆRODES INSIGNIS, nobis.

Small, about the size of the last preceding and resembling it in color, but with the bill totally different (as above described), and the feet smaller and slender.

Dimensions.—Total length (of skin) $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, wing $2\frac{1}{2}$, tail $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Colors.—Entire upper parts dark olive, tinged with yellow, the latter prevailing on the lower back and rump; quills dark brown, edged externally with greenish yellow; narrow on the primaries, wider on the secondaries, and internally with yellowish white. Under parts ashy olive, darker on the breast, paler and nearly white on the abdomen and under tail coverts. Under wing coverts yellowish white. Tail with the four middle feathers dark olive brown, outer feathers yellowish white, edged with pure yellow. Bill and feet bluish black.

Hab.—Moonda river, Western Africa. Discovered by Mr. P. B. Du Chaillu.

Obs.—This is one of the most curious little birds that I have ever seen. It is in all respects, a miniature cuckoo, having evident alliance to *Indicator* and to *Chrysococcyx*, but especially to the former. The bill is pointed and curved somewhat as in the larger species of *Indicator*, but more slender. The plumage, and especially the tail are of the same colors that prevail in this group. One specimen only is in the present collection.

4. *ISPIDINA LECONTEI*, nobis.

The smallest of the birds of the genera *Ispidina* and *Corythornis*, and with the bill broader and more flat. Bill long, broad, flat, rather obtuse at the point; wing moderate, third quill slightly longest; tail very short; legs short, weak.

Dimensions.—Total length (of skin) $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, wing 1 8-10ths, tail 9-10ths, bill in front 1, width of bill at nostrils 3-10ths inch.

Colors.—Male. Front black (without spots), crown and occiput bluish black, with small spots of light blue; back, rump and upper tail coverts light blue, with a purple tinge, a narrow partially concealed collar of rufous on the neck behind; wing coverts black, with small purplish blue spots, quills bluish black, edged with pale rufous on their inner webs. Tail bluish black. A small spot in front of the eye; cheeks, breast and abdomen yellowish rufous, darker on the breast, throat white, under wing coverts rufous. Upper mandible brownish black, point white; under mandible at base yellow, then dark brown towards the point, but at the point white; legs yellow.

Hab.—Moonda river, Western Africa. Discovered by Mr. P. B. Du Chaillu.

This little bird may readily be distinguished from either of the species of minute kingfishers of the genera *Ispidina* and *Corythornis*, previously known by its much broader and flat bill, which is long and quite as flat as in any species of *Todiramphus*. The frontal feathers are clear, lustrous black to the base of the upper mandible, unspotted. It is, moreover, the smallest of all those species.

Of the two genera mentioned, all the known species are now in the collection of this Academy, including *Ispidina nitida*, Kaup., and *Corythornis nais*, Kaup. The present is the only specimen that I have ever seen of this species, and is not readily to be mistaken for any other.

This curious little species is named in honor of my friend John L. Leconte, M. D., one of the most distinguished and accomplished of American Zoologists with whom I have had the great gratification of intimate and uninterrupted friendship for years.

5. *NAPOTHERA CASTANEA*, nobis.

About the size of *N. atricapilla* of Sumatra, and somewhat resembles it. Bill moderate, straight, rather wide at base, distinctly notched, curved abruptly at tip, wing rather long, fourth quill longest. Tail moderate, ample, somewhat rounded.

Dimensions.—Total length (of skin) $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches, wing 3 4-10ths, tail $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Colors.—Male. Feathers of the forehead and over the eye black, each having a middle longitudinal line of bright rufous. Feathers of the crown and occiput at base light reddish yellow and tipped with dark rufous. Back, wing coverts and rump bright reddish chestnut, darker on the rump. Lores, cheeks, sides and flanks light cinereous. Throat, middle of breast and abdomen white. Under tail coverts yellowish white. Bill brownish black, feet lighter. Greater wing coverts with light rufous circular spots at their tips, edged with black.

Hab.—Moonda river, Western Africa. Discovered by Mr. P. B. Du Chaillu.

This bird is, for all that I can see, an aberrant *Napothera*, and in its general appearance resembles *N. atricapilla*, *coronata*, and other species of Sumatra, Borneo and Java. It appears to be the first species of this genus yet discovered in Western Africa.

6. *TRICOPHORUS CALURUS*, nobis.

General form of and resembling *T. gularis*, Horsfield, (not Swainson,) and *T. caniceps*, both of Java and Borneo, and about the size of the latter, but smaller than the former. Bill slightly curved; fifth quill longest. Tail rather long.

Dimensions.—Total length (of skin) about 7 inches, wing $3\frac{1}{2}$, tail $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Colors.—Male. Throat white. Tail and its upper coverts rufous, the outer feathers edged narrowly with greenish yellow; tail beneath lighter.

Head above dark brownish ashy, cheeks lighter, each feather with a line of white, a narrow ring of ashy white around the eye. Back, rump and wings yellowish olive green, rather darkest on the wings. Under parts (except throat) greenish yellow, or nearly pure yellow in the middle of the breast and abdomen,

and much shaded with green on the sides. Under coverts of the wings greenish yellow. Bill corneous, the margins white, tarsi light bluish.

Female similar but smaller.

Hab.—Moonda river, Western Africa. Discovered by Mr. P. B. Du Chaillu.

Obs.—This species much resembles in form and color *T. gularis*, Horsfield, from Java, but is much smaller and otherwise different. It also resembles *T. caniceps*, Lafres, (which seems to be *Napothera sulphurata*, Müller,) and is about the same size. It is a very remarkable form for Western Africa.

In color this bird appears to be similar to *Dasycephala syndactyla*, Swainson, (which is described as $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches long,) but it has no *syndactyle* character, and is much smaller. Several specimens are in the collection.

7. *TRICOPHORUS NOTATUS*, nobis.

Bill moderate, nearly straight; wing with the fourth and fifth quills longest. Tail rather long.

Dimensions.—Total length (of skin) about $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, wing $3\frac{1}{2}$, tail $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Colors.—Male. A spot of yellow in front of the eye. Entire upper parts yellowish olive green, darker on the head; wings and tail the same color as the back, with the inner webs of the feathers dark reddish brown. Quills edged on their inner webs with pale yellow, outer feathers of the tail with large spots of pale yellow at their tips. Under parts bright yellow, tinged with green on the sides. Bill corneous, edges of both mandibles white; tarsi light colored. Under wing coverts yellow. Female, similar but rather smaller.

Hab.—Moonda river, Western Africa. Discovered by Mr. P. B. Du Chaillu.

Obs.—Owing to evident difficulties in determining the species of birds which have been referred to the genus *Tricophorus*, we have invariably declined presenting any as new in the various African collections that have come into our hands. But the two birds that we now describe are so strongly marked, that we have abandoned our previous custom.

The present bird belongs to the same group as *T. canicapillus*, Hartlaub, characterized in some measure by the bill being straighter than usual in this genus. It does not, however, closely resemble that species, nor any other known to us, and is strongly marked by the bright yellow spot in front of the eye, which character distinguishes it at once from *T. eximius*, Hartlaub (Cabanis Journal, 1855. p. 356), and it is much smaller. Four specimens are in the collection.

On motion of Dr. Rand, the Academy proceeded to an election for Librarian to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. W. S. Zantzinger.

The Chair appointed Dr. Brinton and Mr. Schafhirt, Tellers. The election having been held, the tellers reported that Dr. J. Aitken Meigs had been unanimously elected.

ELECTION.

Drs. Wm. Mayburry, Thos. George Morton, and George R. Morehouse, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Alfred Monnier, of Camden, were elected Members; and Mr. J. Barnard Davis, of Shelton, England, was elected a Correspondent of the Academy.